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A NUMERICAL STUDY OF THE NANOSECOND AND SUBNANOSECOND PERFORMAN--ETC(U)
APR 81 R H LEHMBERG, J M MCMAHON
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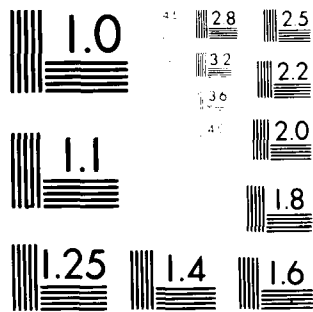
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A numerical study is conducted to examine the performance potential of the GEKKO XII-Module, a phosphate glass laser system currently under development at Osaka University. The study shows that with appropriate modifications, this system should produce peak powers up to 3.6 TW/beam in a 50 psec pulse, and 2-2.5 kJ/beam in a 1 nsec pulse. The similarity between the GEKKO XII-Module and Shiva beam line configurations suggests that a phosphate glass retrofit of Shiva could produce nanosecond pulse energies up to 50kJ.		

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A NUMERICAL STUDY OF THE NANOSECOND AND SUBNANOSECOND PERFORMANCE OF GEKKO XII-MODULE

1. Introduction

The GEKKO XII laser at Osaka University will ultimately be a twelve beam, 20 kJ, 40 TW system design for laser fusion studies.¹ Recently, Osaka University scientists reported on the short pulse performance of the prototype module of this laser, which is called GEKKO XII-Module, quoting an output of up to 3.4 TW/beam before beam breakup was encountered.^{2,3} The GEKKO XII-Module performance is of especial interest to the U.S. ICF program because the components are similar to those in the Shiva laser at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory⁴ - with the significant difference that LGH-7 phosphate laser glass is used rather than a silicate laser glass. The performance of this laser should therefore provide data on the performance to be expected from Shiva when it is retrofitted with phosphate glass as part of the Nova upgrade.

In this report, we summarize the results of a numerical investigation of the expected performance of the GEKKO XII-Module laser at nanosecond and subnanosecond pulsewidths. The configuration and amplifier (small signal) performance were as specified by the Osaka laser group.¹ The large signal behavior was calculated using the NRL laser amplifier code KARL, plus a spatial filter transmission algorithm similar to that used to model the present performance of Shiva. The Osaka claim of 3.4 TW/beam in a short pulse is reasonable; however, the reported configuration is not a particularly good choice for nanosecond operation, as coating damage would be expected at slightly above 1000J/beam. Various reconfiguration

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choices and passive optics modifications were examined to alleviate this problem, and with a reasonably optimum strategy, outputs of 1800-2000J/beam appear possible. Addition of a second twenty cm amplifier to each beam would raise the output to about 2500J/beam.

2. GEKKO XII-Module Configuration

The GEKKO XII-Module consists of various preamplifiers followed by a 5-10 cm beam telescope/spatial filter; a 10 cm disc amplifier; a Faraday rotator package; another 10 cm disc amplifier; a 10-15 cm spatial filter telescope; a 15 cm disc amplifier; a Faraday Rotator package; a 15-20 cm spatial filter; a 20 cm disc amplifier; a Faraday Rotator package.¹ A final lens was assumed at the end of the chain as an initial element of a relay telescope/beam expander before the target optics. Figure 1 is the schematic diagram, and Figure 2 shows a recent picture of the installation, with the oscillator and preamplifier section in the center, and the first test arm on the right hand side.

In the computer studies, the performance of components reported by the Osaka group was used where the information was available;¹ where such information was not available, the specifications of the equivalent Shiva component were used.⁴ Exact component values are tabulated in the computer printouts included with this report. It should be noted that the reported gain of the 15 cm amplifier was significantly lower than the achievable value. This amplifier is less efficient because the diameter of its flashlamp circle is comparable to that of the 20 cm amplifier, in order to accomodate additional fixtures used for testing liquid edge cladding of the laser glass.⁵ Table 1 shows a comparison of the amplifier gains on GEKKO XII-Module and Shiva, and the ratio of

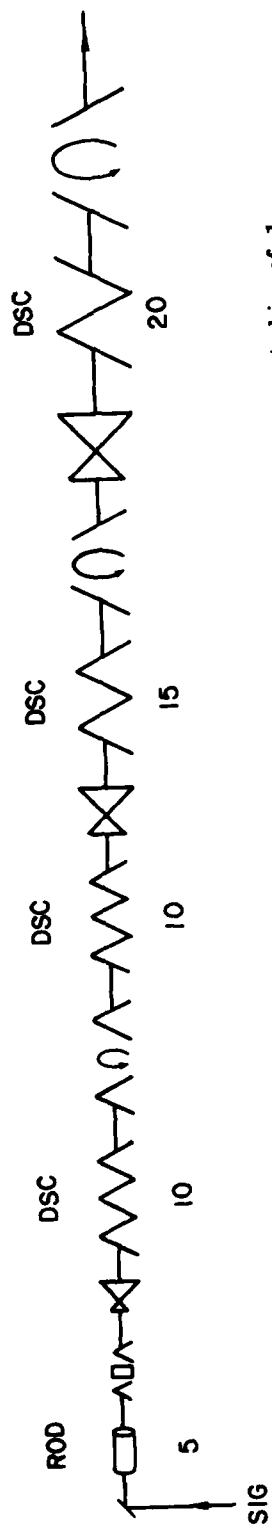


Fig. 1 — Schematic diagram of a single beam line of the Gekko XII Module, as reported in ref. 1



Fig. 2 Recent picture of Gekko XII, showing the oscillator and preamplifier section in the center, and the first test arm on the right hand side.

Table 1: Comparison of Shiva and Gekko XII Disc Amplifiers

<u>Aperture (cm)</u>	<u>Shiva Gain</u>	<u>Gekko Gain</u>	<u>Ratio of Gain Coefficients</u>
10	3.67	8.5	1.65
15	2.61	3.4	1.27
20	1.95	3.2	1.73

the gain coefficients for the two systems. A gain of 3.4 was reported for this amplifier, but a gain of at least 4.88 should be possible if one compares, for example, the 10 cm amplifiers. In computing the Gekko XII short pulse performance we used the reported gain for this amplifier, but in examining nanosecond operation we looked at the performance both with the reported gain and with what should be the achievable gain for the 15 cm disk module.

3. Computer Code

The numerical calculations were carried out using the KARL code⁶ with twenty radial zones and fifty time steps for each optical component. For the pulse incident at the 50 mm rod, the temporal shape was assumed to be Gaussian, while the radial profile was a hyper-Gaussian $\exp \{-(r/r_0)^{12}\}$ with $r_0 = 20$ mm.

The laser amplifiers were modelled by the Avizones-Grotbeck rate equations⁷ with a lower level relaxation term:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial I / \partial z &= \alpha_0 (W_2 - \eta W_1) I - \gamma I \\ \partial W_2 / \partial t &= -(W_2 - \eta W_1) I / (1 + \eta) F_s, & W_2(-\infty) &= 1 \\ \partial W_1 / \partial t &= -\partial W_2 / \partial t - W_1 / T_1, & W_1(-\infty) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Here, I is the intensity, W_2 (W_1) is the normalized upper {lower} level population, η is the upper/lower level degeneracy ratio ($\eta = 1$ in all of the runs shown here), F_s is the short pulse saturation flux, and T_1 is the lower level relaxation time. The initial gain coefficient α_0 is found from the relation $\alpha_0 = \gamma + L^{-1} \ln G_0$, where G_0 is the measured small signal gain of the amplifier, L is the active path length, and γ

is the loss coefficient, which models the estimated 1% loss per disc. For most of the runs shown here, we chose $F_S = 2.42 \text{ J/cm}^2$ with $T_1 = 3$ nsec; in Tables VIII and X, however, we used the more optimistic value $F_S = 3.6 \text{ J/cm}^2$ (with $T_1 = 1000$ nsec). In test problems where $\gamma \rightarrow 0$ and $T_1 \gg t_{\text{(pulse)}}$, the numerical solutions were found to agree with the Frantz-Nodvik theory to an accuracy better than 1%, even under heavily saturated conditions.

Quantities computed after each component include total power and energy, incremented and total B integrals, peak to average intensity ratios, maximum intensity, and energy density. These are defined in more detail in Table 11. For the nanosecond cases spatial filter transmission was assumed to be unity, as the largest ΔB generated between successive spatial filters was 1.8 in all the cases studied here. For the short pulse cases a LLNL algorithm was used, as discussed below.

4. Short Pulse Test Case

The code was operated to predict GEKKO XII-Module short pulse (50 ps) performance. The spatial filter transmission algorithm used, $T(B) = \{1 + 2 \times 10^{-4} \exp(2\Delta B)\}^{-1}$, was obtained from W.F. Hagen of LLNL, and is the one in use for Shiva and Nova calculations. The generation of low spatial frequency ripples by pinhole truncation and low frequency self-focusing noise amplification was not explicitly included, but was modelled by restricting the spatial profile to have a peak/average intensity ratio greater than 1.6 to 1.

Table III shows a computer listing for the short pulse performance of the original design reported in Ref. 1. Here, a spatial filter was also added at the output of the reported configuration, in order to

Table II: Glossary of Parameters Appearing in the Computer Listings

APER	THCK	GLIN	ANGL	NO	N2	PNAX	EQU	BIMX	BTHX	P/AV	IMAX	FLUX
Optical component (e.g. DSC = Disc amplifier)	Glass thickness (cm)	Small signal gain or transmission	Incidence angle (deg)	Linear refractive index	Nonlinear refractive index (10^{-3} x esu)	Peak power (GW)	Total energy (J)	Peak on-axis B increment (rad)	Peak on-axis net B integral (rad)	On-axis flux/average flux	Peak on-axis intensity (GW/cm ²)	On-axis flux (J/cm ²)
DSC	10.00	6x 2.43	8.50	56.38	1.504	1.050	.927E02	.464E01	0.165	0.575	1.680	.198E01 .992E01
(ALD = 2.50, FS = 2.42, ETA = 1.00, T1 = 3.00) <div> ← Lower level relaxation time (nsec) ← Upper level degeneracy/lower level degeneracy ← Short pulse saturation flux $h\nu/2\sigma$ (J/cm²) ← Gain coefficient x major diameter </div>												

highlight the problem with this design. Immediately after the 20 cm disc module, over 4TW/beam of focusable power is available (incremental $B = 1.95$). However, the Faraday rotator package (POL-ROT-POL) immediately following has a very large additional B increment (1.88), and one would expect that much of the power through the final lens would not be focusable. The focusable output is shown on the bottom line of Table III, and the corresponding spatial and temporal profiles are shown in Figure 3. The center of the pulse has clearly been "blown out", resulting in a focusable power of only 2.4TW/beam. It should be noted that the 3.4 TW performance reported in Ref. 3 was measured without the final Faraday rotator package.

Fortunately, this package can be retained in the system without a significant loss of performance. Interchanging the location of Faraday Rotator modules and disk modules in both the 15 and 20 cm sections, one obtains a focusable power of 3.6 TW/beam as shown in Table IV and Figure 4. The reconfigured system has adequate isolation in that a 60% back-reflection would still produce only $1.5\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ on the 20 cm Faraday rotator.

5. Nanosecond Pulse Performance

The expected nanosecond performance of the reported configuration is summarized in Table V. This design is limited by damage to the AR coated input lens of the 10-15 cm telescope at an output of about 1000 J/beam. This is essentially the same problem as encountered with Shiva at long pulses; i.e., even with the added gain in the phosphate disc amplifiers, the laser is still optimized for short pulses. In this calculation we used a saturation flux of $2.42\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$. Use of a higher saturation flux such as $3.6\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ would increase the output slightly (ie. $\sim 10\%$).

TABLE III: SHORT (50 psec) PULSE PERFORMANCE OF REPORTED GEKKO SYSTEM

APR	TIME	GLIN	ANGL	N0	N2	PMAX	EQUT	QINX	QINX	P/AV	IMAX	FLUX
SIG	5.00											
800	1X 0.00 (810= 0.43, $f_s=2.42$)	13.40	0.00	1.504	1.050	-100E 01	-500E-01	0.000	0.000	1.604	-850E-01	-429E-02
					$T_1=3.00$	-133E 02	-663E 00	0.213	0.213	1.602	-114E 01	-560E-01
POL	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-125E 02	-624E 00	0.029	0.242	-107E 01	-534E-01
PSC	5.00	1X 7.03	0.96	0.00	1.500	1.000	-120E 02	-599E 00	0.122	0.364	-103E 01	-513E-01
POL	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-111E 02	-563E 00	0.026	0.391	-964E 00	-482E-01
LWS	5.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	-111E 02	-557E 00	0.016	0.406	-955E 00	-477E-01
SPF	10.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.002	-111E 02	-557E 00	0.000	0.406	-239E 00	-119E-01
LWS	0.00	1X 0.00	2.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	-110E 02	-551E 00	0.004	0.410	-236E 00	-118E-01
DSC	10.00	6X 2.42 (810= 2.50, $f_s=2.42$)	8.50	56.38	1.504	1.050	-927E 02	-464E 01	0.165	0.575	-190E 01	-592E-01
					$T_1=3.00$					1.600		
POL	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-871E 02	-436E 01	0.050	0.626	-186E 01	-532E-01
ROT	10.00	1X 0.00	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100	-854E 02	-427E 01	0.046	0.672	-183E 01	-513E-01
POL	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-803E 02	-401E 01	0.046	0.710	-172E 01	-499E-01
DSC	10.00	6X 2.42 (810= 2.50, $f_s=2.42$)	8.50	56.38	1.504	1.050	-631E 03	-317E 02	1.155	1.873	-134E 02	-671E 00
					$T_1=3.00$					1.665		
LWS	10.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	-625E 03	-313E 02	0.219	2.092	-132E 02	-644E 00
SPF	15.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	-622E 03	-313E 02	0.000	2.092	-585E 01	-294E 00
LWS	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	-616E 03	-309E 02	0.132	2.224	-579E 01	-291E 00
DSC	15.00	4X 3.00 (810= 2.55, $f_s=2.42$)	3.40	56.38	1.504	1.050	-193E 04	-971E 02	1.800	4.032	-180E 02	-906E 00
					$T_1=3.00$					1.649		
POL	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-181E 04	-913E 02	0.314	4.344	-169E 02	-852E 00
ROT	15.00	1X 1.10	0.98	0.00	1.573	2.100	-177E 04	-894E 02	0.578	4.918	-166E 02	-835E 00
POL	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-167E 04	-841E 02	0.290	5.206	-154E 02	-785E 00
LWS	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	-165E 04	-832E 02	0.351	5.554	-154E 02	-777E 00
SPF	20.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	-144E 04	-789E 02	0.000	5.554	-722E 01	-406E 00
LWS	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	-143E 04	-781E 02	0.222	5.774	-715E 01	-402E 00
DSC	20.00	3X 3.20 (810= 3.06, $f_s=2.42$)	3.20	56.38	1.504	1.050	-417E 04	-226E 03	1.732	7.459	-210E 02	-115E 01
					$T_1=3.00$					1.601		
POL	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-392E 04	-213E 03	0.500	7.937	-197E 02	-100E 01
ROT	20.00	1X 1.50	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100	-384E 04	-209E 03	0.920	8.876	-193E 02	-100E 01
POL	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	-361E 04	-196E 03	0.461	9.287	-182E 02	-999E 00
LWS	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	-357E 04	-194E 03	0.558	9.833	-180E 02	-989E 00
SPF	20.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	-278E 04	-151E 03	0.000	9.833	-116E 02	-714E 00

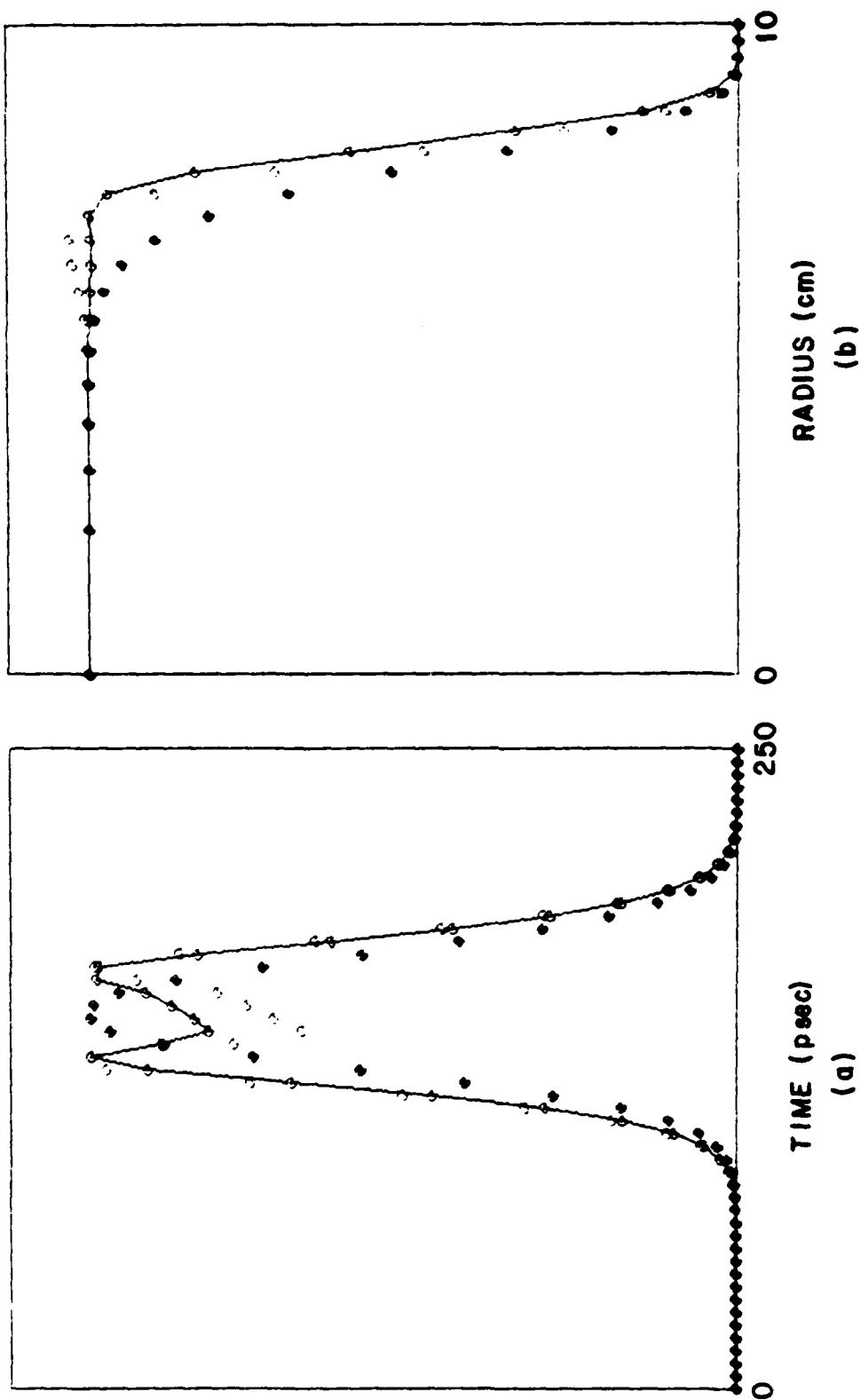


Fig. 3 -- Temporal (3a) and spatial (3b) profiles and the output of the reported configuration with a 50 psec input pulse. In (3a): ----- = Power, ----- = Intensity on axis, and ----- = Total nonlinear phase distortion (B integral) on axis. In (3b): ----- = Flux, ----- = Intensity at the time of peak power, and ----- = Total nonlinear phase distortion at the time of peak power.

TABLE IV: SHORT (50 psec) PERFORMANCE OF RECONFIGURED SYSTEM

FE= 0.050		WL= 1.053															
APPR	TIME	GLIM	ANGL	NO	N2	PMAK	COU	BIEN	BIEN	P/AV	INDX	PLUR					
SIG	5.00																
R00	5.00	1X 0.00	13.40	0.00	1.504					1.604							
	(ALD= 0.43, FS= 2.42, ETA= 1.00, T1= 3.00)																
P0L	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.602							
P0C	5.00	1X 7.00	3.96	0.00	1.500	1.000				1.602							
P0L	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.602							
LMS	5.00	1X 0.00	3.99	0.00	1.507	1.240				1.602							
SPF	10.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000				1.602							
LMS	10.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240				1.602							
BSC	10.00	4X 2.40	8.50	56.38	1.504	1.050				1.600							
(ALD= 2.50, FS= 2.42, ETA= 1.00, T1= 3.00)																	
P0L	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.600							
R0Y	10.00	1X 0.00	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100				1.600							
P0L	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.600							
BSC	10.00	4X 2.40	8.50	56.38	1.504	1.050				1.600							
(ALD= 2.50, FS= 2.42, ETA= 1.00, T1= 3.00)																	
LMS	10.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240				1.665							
SPF	15.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000				1.665							
LMS	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240				1.664							
P0L	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.664							
R0Y	15.00	1X 1.10	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100				1.664							
P0L	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.664							
BSC	15.00	4X 3.00	3.40	56.38	1.504	1.050				1.664							
(ALD= 2.55, FS= 2.42, ETA= 1.00, T1= 3.00)																	
LMS	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240				1.651							
SPF	20.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000				1.651							
LMS	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240				1.646							
P0L	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.646							
R0Y	20.00	1X 1.50	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100				1.646							
P0L	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240				1.646							
BSC	20.00	3X 3.20	3.20	56.38	1.504	1.050				1.646							
(ALD= 3.96, FS= 2.42, ETA= 1.00, T1= 3.00)																	
LMS	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240				1.629							
SPF	20.00	1X 0.00	1.00	0.00	0.000	0.000				1.601							

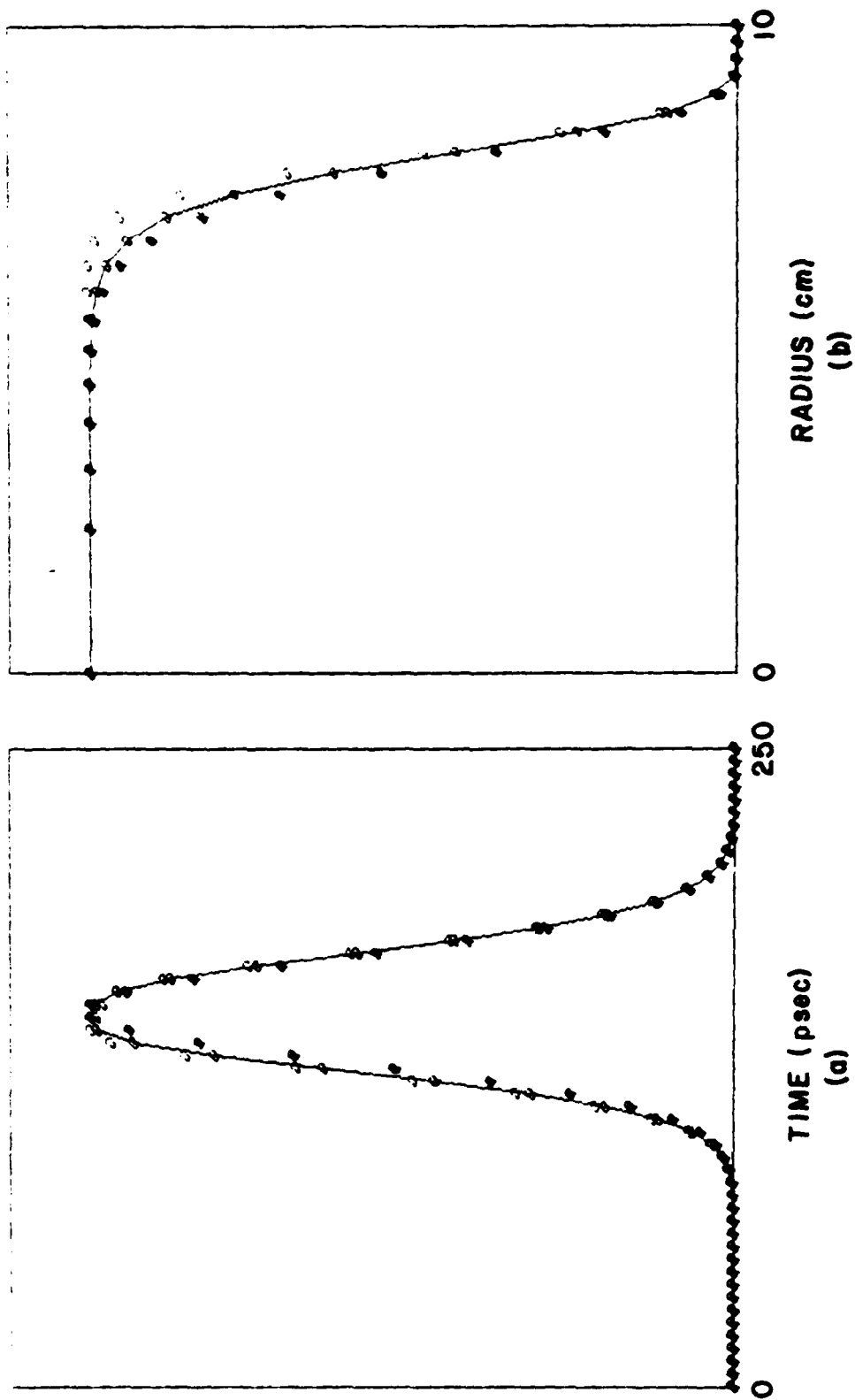


Fig. 4 -- Temporal (4a) and spatial (4b) profiles at the output of the reconfigured system with a 50 psec input pulse. The curves have the same meaning as those in Figs. (3a, b).

TABLE V: NANOSECOND PERFORMANCE OF REPORTED GEKKO SYSTEM

TE= 1.000 msec													UL= 1.853 p	
	APPR	TIME	GLIN	ANGL	NO	N2	PMAX	EQUT	DIRX	OTON	P/AV	TDJX	P/UD	
316	5.00						1.12E 01	1.12E 01	0.000	0.000	1.404	1.07E 00	1.07E 00	
999	5.00	1230.00	13.50	0.00	1.504	1.050	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.230	0.230	1.449	1.15E 01	1.16E 01	
	(M0=0.65)	FS=2.62	ETA=1.00	TI=3.00										
998	5.00	28 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.020	0.207	1.440	1.00E 01	1.00E 01	
997	5.00	18 7.00	0.96	0.00	1.500	1.000	1.17E 02	1.13E 02	0.126	0.300	1.440	1.10E 01	1.10E 01	
996	5.00	28 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.11E 02	0.026	0.416	1.440	0.97E 00	0.98E 00	
105	5.00	18 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.14E 02	0.016	0.432	1.440	0.96E 00	0.95E 00	
104	10.00	18 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.11E 02	0.006	0.436	1.440	0.23E 00	0.24E 00	
050	10.00	68 2.40	0.50	56.30	1.504	1.050	0.12E 02	0.10E 02	0.152	0.507	1.616	1.07E 01	1.08E 01	
	(M0=2.50)	FS=2.62	ETA=1.00	TI=3.00										
098	10.00	28 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.042	0.630	1.616	1.17E 01	1.18E 01	
097	10.00	18 0.00	0.90	0.00	1.573	2.100	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.030	0.609	1.616	1.16E 01	1.15E 01	
096	10.00	28 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.030	0.700	1.616	1.15E 01	1.14E 01	
050	10.00	68 2.40	0.50	56.30	1.504	1.050	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.070	1.357	1.526	0.90E 01	0.91E 01	
	(M0=2.50)	FS=2.62	ETA=1.00	TI=3.00										
105	10.00	18 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.11E 02	0.099	1.447	1.526	0.90E 01	0.90E 01	
104	15.00	18 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.040	1.505	1.526	0.26E 01	0.26E 01	
050	15.00	68 3.00	0.40	56.30	1.504	1.050	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.076	2.123	1.375	0.50E 01	0.50E 01	
	(M0=2.55)	FS=2.62	ETA=1.00	TI=3.00										
098	15.00	18 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.100	2.200	1.475	0.56E 01	0.52E 01	
097	15.00	18 1.10	0.90	0.00	1.573	2.100	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.103	2.305	1.475	0.55E 01	0.52E 01	
096	15.00	18 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.092	2.447	1.475	0.49E 01	0.49E 01	
105	15.00	18 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.111	2.552	1.475	0.49E 01	0.49E 01	
104	20.00	18 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.004	2.632	1.475	0.27E 01	0.27E 01	
050	20.00	68 3.20	0.40	56.30	1.504	1.050	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.052	3.120	1.431	0.50E 01	0.50E 01	
	(M0=3.00)	FS=2.62	ETA=1.00	TI=3.00										
098	20.00	18 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.130	3.244	1.431	0.40E 01	0.42E 01	
097	20.00	18 1.50	0.90	0.00	1.573	2.100	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.253	3.450	1.431	0.51E 01	0.51E 01	
096	20.00	18 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.127	3.505	1.431	0.41E 01	0.42E 01	
105	20.00	18 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	1.17E 02	1.10E 02	0.156	3.600	1.431	0.49E 01	0.47E 01	

The performance can be improved somewhat by the use of uncoated input lenses to the spatial filters, and the interchange of disc and Faraday Rotator modules. Table VI summarizes this case for a saturation flux of 2.42 J/cm^2 . One can now obtain 1300 Joules/beam with a maximum allowable backreflection of 65% (assuming a 5 J/cm^2 damage threshold⁹ at the AR coated Faraday rotator). Note, however, that the highest fluxes are still encountered on the same 10-15 cm spatial filter lens, so we have not removed the bottleneck.

Increasing the gain of the 15 cm disc amplifier from 3.4 to 4.88 will also improve the situation somewhat, as shown in Table VII for a 2.42 J/cm^2 saturation flux. The output increases to 1500 J/beam, and the bottlenecking is further reduced. If a saturation flux of 3.6 J/cm^2 is assumed (Table VIII), even less bottlenecking is evident, and an output of 1710J/beam is obtained. The allowable backreflection for these two cases is 60% and 45%, respectively.

To increase the output above this level, it is necessary to either increase the gain of the high energy section or decrease the losses in this section. One way to decrease the losses is to replace the uncoated spatial filter lenses with lenses fabricated of a phase separable glass such as Hoya ARG-2. Tables IX and X show the expected performance if this is done for saturation fluxes of 2.42 and 3.6 J/cm^2 , respectively. Outputs of 1800J/beam and 2060J/beam were obtained for the two cases, and the allowable backreflections were 48% and 35%. Note, however, that moderately high fluxes were incident on the AR-coated Faraday Rotator glass; i.e., 4.51 J/cm^2 and 5.12 J/cm^2 .

The alternate strategy (ie. increase of the gain) was examined by modeling the performance with an additional 20 cm amplifier. Table XI and Fig. 5

TABLE VI: NANOSECOND PERFORMANCE OF RECONFIGURED SYSTEM WITH UNCOATED INPUT LENSES

TE	1.000	OL	1.053										
TYPE	TIME	SLIP	MODE	WD	WZ	PMAT	200T	310E	310E	310E	310E	310E	310E
SUS	5.00					.500E 01	.500E 01	5.000	5.000	1.204	.435E 00	.435E 00	
200	5.00	12.00-00	13.40	0.00	1.504	1.000	.500E 02	.500E 02	0.359	0.799	1.095	.310E 01	.310E 01
(M.D.= 0.95, 75, 7.42, 110, 1.00, 11, 3.00)													
POL	5.00	21 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	.350E 02	.350E 02	0.079	0.037	1.595	.290E 01	.290E 01
POL	5.00	11 7.00	0.94	0.00	1.500	1.000	.350E 02	.350E 02	0.333	1.140	1.595	.200E 01	.200E 01
POL	5.00	21 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	.320E 02	.320E 02	0.071	1.230	1.595	.260E 01	.260E 01
L05	5.00	11 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	.310E 02	.310E 02	0.043	1.201	1.595	.240E 01	.240E 01
L05	10.00	11 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	.310E 02	.310E 02	0.011	1.201	1.595	.640E 00	.640E 00
POL	10.00	01 7.00	0.99	56.30	1.504	1.000	.100E 03	.100E 03	0.301	1.435	1.536	.360E 01	.360E 01
(M.D.= 2.50, 75, 2.42, 110, 1.00, 11, 3.00)													
POL	10.00	11 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	.170E 03	.170E 03	0.092	1.701	1.336	.340E 01	.340E 01
POL	10.00	11 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	.170E 03	.170E 03	0.092	1.701	1.336	.340E 01	.340E 01
POL	10.00	21 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	.160E 03	.160E 03	0.085	1.605	1.536	.310E 01	.310E 01
POL	10.00	01 7.00	0.99	56.30	1.504	1.000	.300E 03	.300E 03	1.203	2.042	1.436	.590E 01	.590E 01
(M.D.= 2.50, 75, 2.42, 110, 1.00, 11, 3.00)													
L05	10.00	11 0.00	0.93	0.00	1.531	0.950	.400E 03	.400E 03	0.121	3.043	1.436	.600E 01	.600E 01
L05	15.00	11 1.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	.400E 03	.400E 03	0.099	3.122	1.436	.290E 01	.290E 01
POL	15.00	11 1.00	0.99	56.43	1.507	1.240	.400E 03	.400E 03	0.040	3.100	1.436	.340E 01	.340E 01
POL	15.00	11 1.00	0.99	0.00	1.531	2.100	.400E 03	.400E 03	0.126	3.230	1.436	.340E 01	.340E 01
POL	15.00	11 1.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	.400E 03	.400E 03	0.063	3.342	1.436	.330E 01	.330E 01
POL	15.00	01 3.00	3.00	56.30	1.504	1.000	.050E 03	.050E 03	0.049	4.003	1.390	.700E 01	.700E 01
(M.D.= 2.50, 75, 2.42, 110, 1.00, 11, 3.00)													
L05	15.00	11 1.00	0.93	0.00	1.531	0.950	.700E 03	.700E 03	0.122	6.094	1.390	.650E 01	.650E 01
L05	20.00	11 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	.700E 03	.700E 03	0.113	6.107	1.360	.340E 01	.340E 01
POL	20.00	11 1.50	0.99	56.43	1.507	1.240	.700E 03	.700E 03	0.087	5.450	1.390	.360E 01	.360E 01
POL	20.00	11 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.531	2.100	.720E 03	.720E 03	0.160	6.301	1.390	.330E 01	.330E 01
POL	20.00	11 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	.600E 03	.600E 03	0.080	6.457	1.390	.310E 01	.310E 01
POL	20.00	11 1.50	0.99	56.30	1.504	1.000	.150E 04	.150E 04	0.050	9.933	1.332	.680E 01	.680E 01
(M.D.= 3.50, 75, 2.42, 110, 1.00, 11, 3.00)													
L05	20.00	11 1.50	0.93	0.00	1.531	0.950	.130E 04	.130E 04	0.150	9.042	1.352	.620E 01	.620E 01

TABLE VII: EFFECT OF HIGHER GAIN 15cm AMPLIFIER

[illegible]

1501-1502

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TABLE IX: RECONFIGURED SYSTEM WITH HIGHER GAIN 15cm AMPLIFIER AND ARG-2 LENSES

TE = 1.000												ML = 1.053											
APER	THICK	GLIM	ANGL	M0	M2	PMAX	EOUT	BIEX	ETEX	PZAV	100X	FLUX											
SIC	5.00																						
R000	5.00	1830.00	13.40	0.00	1.504	-4.09E 02	-750E 01	0.000	0.000	1.604	-643E 00	-643E 00											
	(ALD= 0.43,	FS= 2.42,	ETA= 1.00,	Y1= 3.00)																			
P0L	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	-4.60E 02	-475E 02	0.100	1.120	1.577	-349E 01	-308E 01											
P0C	5.00	1X 7.00	0.94	0.00	1.500	-4.41E 02	-450E 02	0.422	1.530	1.577	-395E 01	-366E 01											
P0L	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	-4.15E 02	-429E 02	0.090	1.617	1.577	-333E 01	-344E 01											
L0S	5.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	-4.11E 02	-424E 02	0.055	1.670	1.577	-330E 01	-341E 01											
L0S	10.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	-4.07E 02	-420E 02	0.014	1.603	1.577	-016E 00	-044E 00											
05C	10.00	6X 2.40	0.50	56.38	1.504	-2.19E 03	-224E 03	0.439	2.109	1.511	-624E 01	-432E 01											
	(ALD= 2.50,	FS= 2.42,	ETA= 1.00,	Y1= 3.00)																			
P0L	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	-2.04E 03	-211E 03	0.100	2.211	1.511	-390E 01	-406E 01											
R0T	10.00	1X 0.00	0.98	0.00	1.673	-2.10E 03	-207E 03	0.090	2.304	1.511	-391E 01	-390E 01											
P0L	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	-1.90E 03	-194E 03	0.099	2.398	1.511	-347E 01	-374E 01											
05C	10.00	6X 2.40	0.50	56.38	1.504	-5.40E 03	-577E 03	1.359	3.555	1.412	-105E 02	-104E 02											
	(ALD= 2.50,	FS= 2.42,	ETA= 1.00,	Y1= 3.00)																			
L0S	10.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	-5.55E 03	-571E 03	0.172	3.689	1.412	-104E 02	-103E 02											
L0S	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	-5.49E 03	-565E 03	0.104	3.771	1.412	-450E 01	-452E 01											
P0L	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	-5.14E 03	-531E 03	0.080	3.833	1.412	-431E 01	-424E 01											
R0T	15.00	1X 1.10	0.98	0.00	1.673	-5.04E 03	-521E 03	0.147	3.948	1.412	-422E 01	-416E 01											
P0L	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	-4.79E 03	-489E 03	0.074	4.004	1.412	-397E 01	-391E 01											
05C	15.00	4X 3.00	4.80	56.38	1.504	-1.15E 04	-114E 04	1.072	4.007	1.352	-933E 01	-070E 01											
	(ALD= 3.20,	FS= 2.42,	ETA= 1.00,	Y1= 3.00)																			
L0S	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	-1.14E 04	-113E 04	0.210	4.950	1.352	-924E 01	-061E 01											
L0S	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	-1.12E 04	-111E 04	0.159	5.060	1.352	-514E 01	-479E 01											
P0L	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	-1.04E 04	-103E 04	0.123	5.163	1.352	-403E 01	-431E 01											
R0T	20.00	1X 1.50	0.98	0.00	1.673	-1.04E 04	-103E 04	0.225	5.297	1.352	-474E 01	-442E 01											
P0L	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	-0.974E 03	-945E 03	0.113	5.375	1.352	-445E 01	-415E 01											
05C	20.00	3X 3.20	3.20	56.38	1.504	-1.90E 04	-102E 04	0.061	5.900	1.314	-064E 01	-760E 01											
	(ALD= 3.90,	FS= 2.42,	ETA= 1.00,	Y1= 3.00)																			
05S	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	-1.00E 04	-100E 04	0.265	6.152	1.314	-056E 01	-752E 01											

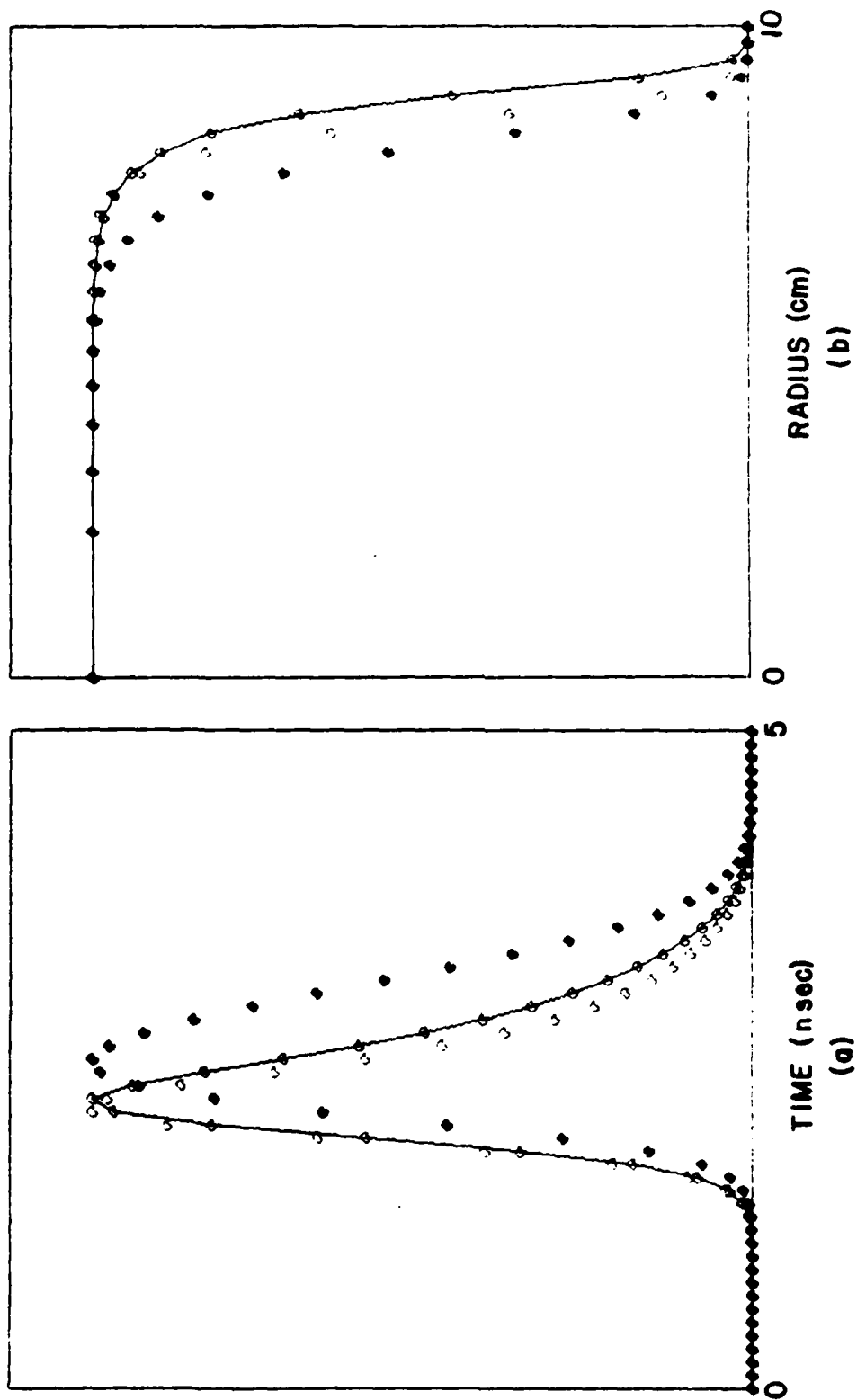
TABLE X: EFFECT OF HIGHER SATURATION FLUX

TE = 1.000		UL = 1.053											
APER	THICK	GA IN	ANGL	M0	M2	PMAX	EQUT	QIRX	RTX	P/AV	100X	FLUX	FLUX
SIG	5.00												
5.00	1X 10.00	13.40	0.00	1.504	1.050								
(ALD= 0.43, FS= 3.60, ETA= 1.00, TI=0.0000)													
PBL	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	330E 01	0.000	0.000	1.404	203E 00	203E 00	203E 00
PBC	5.00	1X 7.00	0.94	0.00	1.500	1.000	320E 02	0.000	0.000	1.426	249E 01	249E 01	249E 01
PBL	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	300E 02	0.067	0.617	1.426	249E 01	249E 01	249E 01
PBL	5.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	280E 02	0.205	0.931	1.426	239E 01	239E 01	239E 01
LWS	5.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	271E 02	0.061	0.992	1.426	229E 01	229E 01	229E 01
LWS	5.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	260E 02	0.037	1.029	1.426	222E 01	222E 01	222E 01
LWS	10.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	264E 02	0.009	1.030	1.426	251E 00	251E 00	251E 00
DSC	10.00	6X 2.40	0.50	56.30	1.504	1.050	173E 03	0.329	1.367	1.501	351E 01	351E 01	351E 01
(ALD= 2.50, FS= 3.60, ETA= 1.00, TI=0.0000)													
PBL	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	163E 03	0.009	1.454	1.501	330E 01	330E 01	330E 01
ROT	10.00	1X 0.00	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100	159E 03	0.002	1.534	1.501	323E 01	323E 01	323E 01
PBL	10.00	2X 0.00	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	150E 03	0.002	1.614	1.501	304E 01	304E 01	304E 01
DSC	10.00	6X 2.40	0.50	56.30	1.504	1.050	501E 03	1.291	2.016	1.402	100E 02	100E 02	100E 02
(ALD= 2.50, FS= 3.60, ETA= 1.00, TI=0.0000)													
LWS	10.00	1X 0.00	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	554E 03	0.170	2.971	1.402	107E 02	107E 02	107E 02
LWS	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	550E 03	0.107	3.005	1.402	472E 01	472E 01	472E 01
PBL	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	517E 03	0.003	3.137	1.402	444E 01	444E 01	444E 01
ROT	15.00	1X 1.10	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100	507E 03	0.152	3.270	1.402	435E 01	435E 01	435E 01
PBL	15.00	1X 1.10	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	474E 03	0.076	3.336	1.402	409E 01	409E 01	409E 01
DSC	15.00	6X 3.00	4.00	56.30	1.504	1.050	126E 04	1.172	4.337	1.417	105E 02	105E 02	105E 02
(ALD= 3.20, FS= 3.60, ETA= 1.00, TI=0.0000)													
LWS	15.00	1X 1.10	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	125E 04	0.236	4.526	1.417	104E 02	104E 02	104E 02
LWS	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	124E 04	0.100	4.669	1.417	579E 01	579E 01	579E 01
PBL	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	114E 04	0.130	4.700	1.417	544E 01	544E 01	544E 01
ROT	20.00	1X 1.50	0.98	0.00	1.673	2.100	114E 04	0.254	4.902	1.417	534E 01	534E 01	534E 01
PBL	20.00	1X 1.50	0.94	56.43	1.507	1.240	107E 04	0.127	5.004	1.417	501E 01	501E 01	501E 01
DSC	20.00	3X 3.20	3.20	56.30	1.504	1.050	217E 04	0.995	5.905	1.375	101E 02	101E 02	101E 02
(ALD= 3.90, FS= 3.60, ETA= 1.00, TI=0.0000)													
LWS	20.00	1X 1.50	0.99	0.00	1.507	1.240	217E 04	0.311	6.145	1.375	100E 02	100E 02	100E 02

TABLE XI: RECONFIGURED SYSTEM WITH HIGHER GAIN 15cm AMPLIFIER, UNCOATED INPUT LENSES,
AND AN ADDITIONAL 20cm AMPLIFIER

TE = 1.000 WL = 1.053

APER	TIME	GLIM	ANGL	N0	N2	PMAX	EOUT	QIPK	QTRX	P/AV	TRRX	PLUX
STG	5.00					.500E 01	.500E 01	0.000	0.000	1.484	.429E 00	.429E 00
R00	5.00 1X 1.00 13.40 0.00 1.504 1.050 3.00E 02 (ALD= 0.43, FS= 2.62, ETA= 1.00, TI= 3.00)					.300E 02	.302E 02	0.759	0.759	1.595	.310E 01	.310E 01
P0L	5.00 2X 0.80 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .350E 02					.350E 02	.368E 02	0.079	0.037	1.595	.292E 01	.295E 01
P0C	5.00 1X 1.00 0.94 56.43 1.500 1.000 .343E 02					.343E 02	.363E 02	0.333	1.140	1.595	.200E 01	.207E 01
P0L	5.00 2X 0.80 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .323E 02					.323E 02	.332E 02	0.071	1.238	1.595	.263E 01	.270E 01
LWS	5.00 1X 0.80 0.99 56.43 1.507 1.240 .319E 02					.319E 02	.329E 02	0.043	1.281	1.595	.260E 01	.267E 01
LWS	10.00 1X 0.80 0.99 56.43 1.507 1.240 .316E 02					.316E 02	.326E 02	0.011	1.491	1.696	.445E 00	.441E 00
DSC	10.00 6X 2.40 0.50 56.38 1.504 1.050 .103E 03 (ALD= 2.50, FS= 2.62, ETA= 1.00, TI= 3.00)					.103E 03	.107E 03	0.361	1.635	1.536	.362E 01	.365E 01
P0L	10.00 2X 0.80 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .172E 03					.172E 03	.176E 03	0.092	1.719	1.536	.341E 01	.343E 01
R0T	10.00 1X 0.80 0.98 56.43 1.673 2.100 .168E 03					.168E 03	.172E 03	0.085	1.802	1.536	.334E 01	.337E 01
P0L	10.00 2X 0.80 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .168E 03					.168E 03	.162E 03	0.095	1.805	1.536	.334E 01	.336E 01
DSC	10.00 6X 2.40 0.50 56.38 1.504 1.050 .505E 03 (ALD= 2.50, FS= 2.62, ETA= 1.00, TI= 3.00)					.505E 03	.518E 03	1.203	2.942	1.436	.952E 01	.947E 01
LWS	10.00 1X 0.80 0.93 56.43 1.451 0.950 .471E 03					.471E 03	.483E 03	0.121	3.045	1.436	.889E 01	.884E 01
LWS	15.00 1X 1.10 0.99 56.43 1.507 1.240 .466E 03					.466E 03	.478E 03	0.089	3.122	1.436	.391E 01	.389E 01
P0L	15.00 1X 1.10 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .430E 03					.430E 03	.450E 03	0.068	3.180	1.436	.347E 01	.345E 01
R0T	15.00 1X 1.10 0.98 56.43 1.673 2.100 .430E 03					.430E 03	.441E 03	0.126	3.208	1.436	.360E 01	.358E 01
P0L	15.00 1X 1.10 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .404E 03					.404E 03	.414E 03	0.093	3.342	1.436	.339E 01	.337E 01
DSC	15.00 6X 3.00 0.48 56.38 1.504 1.050 .102E 04 (ALD= 3.20, FS= 2.62, ETA= 1.00, TI= 3.00)					.102E 04	.102E 04	0.942	4.057	1.375	.830E 01	.821E 01
LWS	15.00 1X 1.10 0.93 56.43 1.451 0.950 .451E 03					.451E 03	.460E 03	0.114	4.130	1.375	.302E 01	.300E 01
LWS	20.00 1X 1.50 0.99 56.43 1.507 1.240 .981E 03					.981E 03	.938E 03	0.135	4.274	1.375	.436E 01	.411E 01
P0L	20.00 1X 1.50 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .805E 03					.805E 03	.802E 03	0.104	4.354	1.375	.410E 01	.384E 01
R0T	20.00 1X 1.50 0.98 56.43 1.673 2.100 .807E 03					.807E 03	.804E 03	0.191	4.502	1.375	.401E 01	.390E 01
P0L	20.00 1X 1.50 0.94 56.43 1.507 1.240 .815E 03					.815E 03	.812E 03	0.096	4.576	1.375	.377E 01	.351E 01
DSC	20.00 3X 3.20 3.20 56.38 1.504 1.050 .166E 04 (ALD= 3.96, FS= 2.62, ETA= 1.00, TI= 3.00)					.166E 04	.160E 04	0.743	5.090	1.337	.759E 01	.680E 01
DSC	20.00 3X 3.20 3.20 56.38 1.504 1.050 .275E 04 (ALD= 3.96, FS= 2.62, ETA= 1.00, TI= 3.00)					.275E 04	.261E 04	1.334	5.955	1.298	.125E 02	.108E 02
LWS	20.00 1X 1.50 0.93 56.43 1.451 0.950 .257E 04					.257E 04	.244E 04	0.296	6.129	1.298	.117E 02	.101E 02



show the results for a case where this was done using uncoated spatial filter input lenses and a saturation flux of 2.42 J/cm^2 . An output of 2500 Joules/beam was obtained from the laser at the same total B integral as found in the previous cases at 1800 and 2060 J/beam outputs; moreover, the flux on the Faraday Rotator was reduced to 3.86 J/cm^2 . The allowable backreflection in this configuration was 25%. With a higher saturation flux or ARG-2 lenses, the output energy would not increase because the output lens is now the weak link; however, these expedients could be used to reduce the B integral and the flux on earlier components to slightly lower values.

6. Summary

The GEKKO XII-Module phosphate laser system appears capable in the reported configuration of substantially exceeding the Shiva performance. In fact, it appears that it would closely match the per beam performance of Argus (2.5 TW short pulse, 1000J in a nanosecond pulse) with much lower cost because of the smaller number of amplifiers.

The reported configuration, however, does not appear to represent the most cost effective strategy for either short or long pulses. A different configuration of the same elements and a different type of input spatial filter lens appears capable of increasing the output by at least 50%. Adding an additional twenty centimeter amplifier to each arm appears to be a relatively cost effective strategy for boosting the output in nanosecond pulses to 2.5 kJ per beam. Although these designs would provide adequate isolation for most single beam experiments, they would probably have to be supplemented by plasma shutters⁹ at the outputs in multi beam configurations, where backreflection could be a serious problem.

If Shiva were retrofitted with phosphate glass, it should be capable of 35kJ or more with the present amplifiers, and 50kJ with an additional 20cm phosphate disc amplifier per beam.

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